

TRI-WEEKLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

VOL. 4.]

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, MAY 16, 1854.

[NO. 31]

TRI-WEEKLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN,
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THE WEEKLY YEOMAN is printed on a double-
width sheet, fine paper, and with good types, at Two
Dollars per year in advance

JOHN W. STEPHENS,
Plain and Fancy Painter
Paper Hanger, &c.
FRANKFORT, KY.

All orders left at Luckett & Hampton's Book
Shop, will be promptly attended to.

March 17, 1853

American Almanac, 1854
JUST received and for sale by
Jan. 24. EVANS & CO.

EXPERIMENT BATHING.
Tired of bathing in order to bring the luxury of
Bathing within the means of all, has concluded to
adopt the following rates:

15 CTS FOR THE ACTUAL CHANGE.

20 CTS WHEN CHANGE IS GIVEN.

20 CENTS CREDIT.

HENRY SAMUEL,
St. Clair Street, opposite the Mansion House.

N. R. Green can at all times have their boots and
shoes blacked in the most brilliant manner.

H. S. Dec. 10, 1853.

20 Bushels dried apples;
10 bushels dried peeled peaches;
5 bushels dried peeled peaches, stones left;
1 bushel dried Damsons for sale by
G. L. SAMUEL.

Oct. 13.

JOHN W. BIRNEY,
Fashionable Barber
AND
HAIR DRESSER.

On the corner opposite the Capitol Hotel Frank-
fort, Ky.

Books and Stationery.

A LARGE stock of Books and Stationery, for sale
Jan. 12. EVANS & CO.

GREAT ATTRACTION!!

CORNER OF Main and St. Clair Streets.

I. P. BLACKEWELL

Successor to R. W. Blackburn.)

Has just received by Express, direct from the great
houses of the East, "Scientific" appointments, "Sports
and Fancy Dress," &c., selected and arranged
according to the wants of his Kentucky friends and custom-
ers. He has one of the largest, tallest and most gen-
erous assortments of articles in his line, ever offered in
this place, and everybody together with their wife
and sweethearts are invited to call and examine his
stock.

Spring & Summer Goods.

LADIES DRESS GOODS--Consisting of

Rich plain black silks,
Plain plaid and striped silks,
Fancy plaid and striped silks,
Plain Berries,
Printed jacquards and lawns,
Plain plaids de Laines,
Plain ginghams,
Neck cloths and bonnet ribbons,
Satin hose,
Black and colored Lin's rays,
Silk and striped Laces,
Mant' and silk furbishers,
Tin lace English and German silk hose,
Misses brown, white, mixed and fancy hose,
Plain and dotted swiss,
Capes, C. Laces, Chemises, Sleeves, Laces points,
Parasols, Laces, gloves of every description Fancy
Toilet articles, &c.

GENTLEMEN'S WER.

Black and fancy broad cloths,
Black and fancy casings,
Summer cloths, Vesting, Gloves,
Neck handkerchiefs, pocket handkerchiefs,
White and fancy linens, cottons, &c.,

For the ladies, &c.,

ALSO--C. Laces Table linens, Shirts, Ticks,
Drills, Shirting, Diapers, Window Curtains; embroidered
lace curtains, napkins, Tydes, and Tailor's Trimmings,
and 1001 other articles not named for want of space--

Also an assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS

of every article to suit all classes of purchasers.

He invites his friends and customers to call and ex-
amine his stock, as he is confident he can suit them in
point of quality and price--as quick sales are
made.

March 6, 1854--if

JOHN LONG

General Agent, and Newspaper Collected
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

All communications addressed to him at Frankfort

REFERENCES.

H. W. Major, Publishers Ky. Yeoman.

W. T. Herndon, Sheriff Franklin county.

C. S. Steele, Frankfort, H. T. Morris,

SEED POTATOES.

100 BUSHELS white Neshamock Potatoes, ex-
pressly for seed.

15 bushels Pink Eye Potatoes;

50 bushels Galena Potatoes;

30 bushels Snowball Potatoes--for sale by
E. L. SAMUEL.

JAN 31.

HOT CORN! HOT CORN!!

LIVE Scenes in New York, illustrated, including the
Story of Little Ky. Madeline, the Rag Picker's
Daughter, Wild Mado, &c. --fifteenth edition--just
received and for sale by WM. M. TODD.

Feb. 2.

Weddings and Parties.

THE subscriber has just this day re-
ceived, from Philadelphia and Baltimore, the last
of his large stock of

WEDDING & PARTY ORNAMENTS,

and the largest lot of

WEDDING DRESSES

has ever brought to this place, consisting, in part,
of French, English, & Scotch Wedding Dresses; Accidents;
Dolls from French, English, & Scotch; Accidents;
and all such articles as are usually kept in
establishments; Oranges, Lemons, Apples, Nuts of all
kinds; Flax Oils; Extracts of the finest grade; Perfume
Bases; Hair Oils; &c. &c. and a great many articles
and articles of Christmas Presents.

Having in my employ a first rate Confectioner, en-
ables me to furnish Weddings and Parties in the finest
style, and on the shortest notice, and most reasonable
prices.

Thankful for past favors, he hopes to meet a continua-
tion of the same, by strict attention to business at
old stand, on St. Clair street, Frankfort, Ky.

Nov. 29, 1851. T. F. PIERCE

Molasses & Syrups.

BBLS. Plantation Molasses;

15 7 do Sugar Hoses do;

2 do Golden Syrup;

Just receiving, and for sale by
Dec. 23. E. L. SAMUEL

Beebe's Spring Style Hats.

FOR 1854.

JUST received and for sale a supply of Beebe's Spring
Style Hats, at

MARCH 2, 1854.

TODD'S BOOK STORE.

SODA CRACKERS.

BOHEMIAN.

PAIR Fancy Cologne Bottles, just received at
April 18 CANNON & GAINES' Drug Store.

HATS! HATS!!

A LARGE supply of BEBES & CO. double extra
Mohair Hats, very stylish, beautiful article; also,
Metropolitan, (a new and neat article), Hungarian and
other styles of soft Fur Hats--received and for sale by
Dec. 17. W. M. TODD.

NOTICE.

THOMAS JOHNSON and William Johnson, non-
residents of Frankfort, Ky., Johnson, dead
are hereby notified that on the 31st Monday in May next
application will be made to the County Court of Scott
County, Ky., for the appointment of commissioners to
come to A. H. Owen, and the heirs at law, of Wal-
ter Owen, Esq., of one of the 100 acres of land
lying on the waters of Maxwell's Run, and coun-
try, according to the terms of a title bond executed by
the said Euclid L. Johnson on the 4th of Dec. 1826 to
Robt. Hall, and assigned by said Hall to A. H. and
Walker Owen, on the 10th of Feb. 1830.

A. H. OWEN,
JANELOWEN.

April 21, 1854--in weekly

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WM. M. TODD,
Swigert's Row, Frankfort, Ky.

Has received a portion of his Spring purchase of
boots and shoes, consisting of Gent's fine Cal' Boots and Booties;
Gent's Cloth Kid Congress Boots;
Gent's Cloth Kid Calf Boots;
Gent's Cloth Oxford Ties.

Also, Men's Youth and Boys' Kid and Calf Brogans,
of the very best quality, and warranted to give satis-
faction.

LADIES' SHOES.

A portion of our stock of Ladies' Shoes have come
to hand; but as it is, we think we can suit them, as we
have received some very neat styles. Our stock of
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S,

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., is as good as could be
desired, and in this we can please the most fastidious.

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c.,

Shoe Boxes, &c.,

The Cri-Weekly Yeoman.

S. L. MAJOR, Jr., Editor.

TUESDAY, - - - - - MAY. 16,

We are authorized to announce R. H. King as a candidate for Constable in the Frankfort district, at the election in August next.

A notice similar to the above appeared in the Yeoman of Saturday. Some of the friends of Mr. King consider it a mere joke, but we assure the people that he intends to run the race, and, moreover, expects to be elected. —Cont.

Mr. King has assured us of the same fact, and we can assure our friend, that if he is elected, he will make a prompt and efficient officer.

DISGRACED.—By reference to the telegraphic account of the proceedings in the House of Representatives on the 13th, it will be seen that that once orderly body is fast becoming an arena for the display of the peculiar talents of such abolitionist bullies as Giddings and Campbell and others of that ilk.

Such men are entitled to "the floor" every time they rise to speak, and some lover of the Union ought to give them at least the extent of their length in a prostrate condition; between the seats of that Hall, every time they articulate "Mr. Speaker." They are a disgrace to any Legislative assembly, and they ought to be elevated to some higher post—a cross-beam at the top of a wooden frame with a rope hanging from the middle, and a rascal at the end of it.

Mr. Campbell ought to fight the Nebraska bill, "to the latter end," but it ought to be "the latter end" of the aforesaid rope.

DOWN ON HIM.—Some fair correspondent of the Paducah Journal is down on the editor of the N.Y. Mirror, because in answer to the enquiry, "why ladies persisted in sweeping the streets with their long dresses," replied: To remedy this a trifling might be taken from the bottom of fish-tail strap dresses and added to the top.

The lady of Paducah becomes virtuously indignant and repels the "imprudent suggestion" after the following manner:

I am overwhelmed by indignation, mortifying blushing at the mere thought of his impudent suggestion. Now, Mr. Editor, isn't it natural that woman's pedal extremities should be hidden from vulgar eyes, doesn't modesty approve it, to say nothing of the grace added to personal appearance by long flowing skirts? Humph, he would have our skirts cuttaed for the gratification of his sensual eyes—well, he is never going to see under mine, I can tell him.

A sensible and chaste vindication of woman's right to hide from sensual eyes the gratification of beholding a lady's pedal extremities—particularly if she have a large foot and cumbersome ankles. Certainly, if modesty don't approve of it, vanity would.

We agree with the lady in every issue she makes, particularly these:

Now let us suppose young ladies would be disposed enough to adopt the proposed change of costume, what would be the result? Why, we young ladies won't have to chat with the boys, days, weeks, perhaps months, and never meet floods of light from admiring eyes; ay, their eyes would lowly creep, revelling under chaise, sofa, piano; such humility would give us all the blues—we would die of it—well—we love elevation and we will have elevation.

With our present costume we have the costliest pleasure of gazing in a gentleman's eyes for a few moments during almost every conversation, as they stand beside the piano, or sit very erect on sofa or chaise, or promenade without stoop of shoulder; and then it is so gratifying to our pride to see with what complacent delight, so soon as our eyes are for a moment turned, their drop chastely, purely, virtuously—so gazing upon a beautiful bosom of snowy purity, when nothing more rude than man's respectful gaze ever tarried. O, it is so delightful to feel that we are giving pleasure to those we esteem—that we are wakened in the mind of man sentiments purely chaste.

We "care"—experience compels us to "knock under," and we do so cheerfully.

Oh, sir, the day is coming when, if the ladies will have the courage of myself, we will be granted the right without murmur or instigation to costume as did Eve. Oh, won't it be delightful to wear just such as we please, or none, at all if we don't want to?

Anything to please the ladies is our motto.

ACQUITTAL OF MR. HAYS.—This woman, who was tried last week at New York for the murder of Dr. Lutener, has been acquitted. The jury returned a verdict in writing.

The answer of the jury is—There has not been any evidence before the jury that Dr. Lutener committed suicide. Further, the jury believe from the pistol bullet fired from the hand of some person with a small pistol that was found on the floor of Dr. Lutener's office. After a careful examination of the whole of the evidence that was allowed to come before them, the jury have come to the conclusion that the evidence is not sufficient to convict the prisoner, Clara Hayes.

The Judge—the verdict, gentlemen, will, of course, have to be in the usual form. You will have to pronounce the verdict of "Not Guilty."

Mr. Blunt—Mr. Hays will be discharged. In regard to Mr. Hays, I will take before this and Thursday next to examine his case, in view of the evidence that I have, so far as he is concerned, and determine as to the course I shall pursue.

A VIOLENT DEATH.—Hon. N. S. Price, of Ripley, Miss., a prominent politician and lawyer, was shot and killed on April 18th, by W. J. MacLain, another prominent citizen. Price, as attorney, had ordered some of the negroes on MacLain's plantation to be levied on for a debt. The negroes, in his mind, had threatened vengeance, went to town, and called at Price's office, but was ordered out. A letter writer says:

MacLain went out, but commenced cursing and abusing Price. Price came to the door with a small shotgun stuck in his hand and ordered MacLain off again, and came out on the platform. MacLain then a brick-lot and struck him in the side. Price stepped upon him with the stick and struck him with it. MacLain, who had in the meantime drawn his pistol, fired at the time he received Price's blow. The bullet entered just below the breast-bone, about an inch to the right of a particular blue above the navel, and ranged downward in the direction of the kidneys. MacLain fell, and Price, several severe blows with the pistol on the head. It was a revolver. When they were separated, Price got up and went into the doctor's shop, and not finding the doctor, walked into his own office and took his bed. He lived about twenty-four hours. He made his will and prepared coolly for death. MacLain is in custody, and has not yet had his trial.

NOTHING.—

The man who was charged with electricity has been acquitted.

Strange Companionship—The Opposers of the Nebraska Bill.

We have often wondered how it happened that two such Kentucky papers as the Louisville Journal and Courier could take sides with the opposition in regard to this great national measure. By so doing they have thrown themselves into rather queer company. We don't envy them such fellowship, and they are welcome to all of the *etc.* they can possibly gain in such a majority.

The New York Herald of the 12th has furnished us with a "bird's-eye view" of some of the rich doings of this squad of brawlers, which we think the Journal and Courier ought to publish and endorse, for the benefit of their associates. Here it is:

By a singular coincidence, we are enabled to publish side by side with the closing debates on the Nebraska bill, the proceedings of its leading opponents assembled in exclusive conclave. At the very moment when Mr. Richardson was moving the termination of the debate on that measure, the American Anti-Slavery Society was in session celebrating its twelfth anniversary. The intense heat which the slave agitation has reached, the from-southern efforts which have been made to defeat Mr. Douglass's measure, the age of the society, and the conspicuous position which many of its members have long occupied before the public, all combine to give to its latest proceedings a peculiar significance. Rightly regarded as the nucleus of the anti-slavery body in this country, the society over which William Lloyd Garrison presides may be fairly considered as the organ of its principles, the executive of its government, its type and its head. It took the lead in the opposition to the Nebraska bill, all the other movements which have been made to check its progress have been merely incidental on its course, and subordinate to its policy. Had the Nebraska bill failed, the members of the American Anti-Slavery Society would have been fairly entitled to claim the event as a triumph for them; for the adventitious support they received during the campaign from parties of nondescript stragglers was only effective inasmuch as it was confounded with their efforts, and contributed to swell their strength. The proceedings of this body, therefore, at so critical a moment of their career as the present, are full of interest. We learn from them what the true character of the opposition to the Nebraska bill was, what their own views and designs are, and what this country may expect if the party they lead should ever command a majority in our national councils or sway the government of the confederacy.

The proceedings of the anniversary meeting were opened by reading passages from the scriptures, singing and prayer. One day was allowed to elapse without motion, but on the second the indignation of the audience at this plagiarism from Christian societies burst forth. Mrs. Mott, one of the leading spirits of society, never heard of such a thing as singing and praying at their meetings, and snubbedly recommended members to "do their praying at home." Mr. Blackwell was tender of shocking the prejudice of Christians, but construed the practice of praying. If there were any avowals of practice present, they were covered by the universal silence to these sentiments. With one voice, the meeting reproached the use of religious exercises, and tacitly resolved not to suffer a repetition of so distasteful an innovation. This led to some abstract debate on religion. Mr. Wendell Phillips styled the society "the infidel society" and said it "clung to the appellation." The ice was broken, Mrs. Abby Kelly Foster abused the B. S. Society, the other religious societies, and the various churches in good round terms; and proudly claimed for herself the title of "infidel." The President, Mr. William Lloyd Garrison frankly confessed that "he believed in nothing but the slave." Mr. Ross was not disposed to discard the New Testament altogether; he thought it an excellent "book on the rights of man," but regarded pulpits as an abomination. These sentiments were appropriately capped by a speech from Mr. Henry C. Wright, one of the most notable members of the society, who pronounced "the Christian's God to be the most accursed of demons," "snapped his fingers at the Bible," and wound up with the blasphemous declaration that "Jesus Christ knew nothing about Christianity." Mr. Wright, like Mrs. Foster, "thanked God that he was an infidel."

Passing by an easy transition from the work of God to the noblest work of man, the society proceeded to revile the constitution in the same terms as it had reviled the Bible. Mr. Garrison, the President, proposed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the one grand vital issue to be made with the slave power is the dissolution of the existing American Union.

This resolution was supported in speeches of great energy and force. The Hon. Edmund Price protested that the constitution did play the ingenuity of the very devil, and believed that the Union should be dissolved because such was the opinion of the Society. Mr. Wendell Phillips avowed the proper mission of the Society to be the furtherance of disunion. Mr. Henry C. Wright, amid great applause, thanked God that he was a traitor to the constitution, and somewhat jocosely added that he would "like to see the President sold as a slave." Even Mr. Blackwell, whose conscience as to his having been more tender than those of his colleagues, confessed that he "cared nothing for the Union of itself." The world would probably have been favored with more specimens of this style of philosophy, had older men been more strictly maintained at the meetings. Unfortunately, it was impossible to prevent Mrs. Abby Kelly Foster from rising to her legs every ten minutes, and other members, such as Mr. Stephen Pearl Andrews, consumed the time of the Society in trying to persuade her to "begin by setting the principles of human rights." The accomplishment of this trifling task was impeded by objections from members who desired the Society to confine itself to the topic of abolition; but the Hon. Edmund Quincy very neatly replied that "their meetings would not be nearly so interesting if speeches were confined to the close question." This view seems to have prevailed, for the closing debates were of a rather rambling character. Towards the close of the second day, Mr. Purvis, a gentleman of color, being in the chair, Mr. Irving grew indignant at the floor, which had been denied to him, being proclaimed to another member and exclaimed to the chairman:—

You told me the hour of adjournment had arrived.

Chair—I did not.

Irving—You did, sir.

Chair—No, sir, *** Take your seat, sir!

Irving—I will not; you told me a lie!

These are the leaders of the party which has opposed the N. B. A. bill. This is a sample of the sort of legislation we should have, if an abolitionist majority were sent to Congress, and the spirit of anti-slavery were to overspread the land.

More doleful sentiments have been expressed before. The Hon. Horace G. Greeley, another of the abolitionist leaders, has prayed that "the Capitol might blaze by the torch of the incendiary or fall and bury all its inmates beneath its crumbling ruins," which is probably more atrocious than any of the infamies we have quoted above. But the rampant infidelity and foul-mouthed treason of the anti-Slavery Society can find no parallel out of the ranks of its allies.—By their fruits and by their leaves ye shall judge them: and with the proceedings of this anniversary before them, we do not think the American people can go far wrong in judging the character of the Northern opponents of the Nebraska bill.

The "Know Nothings."—This politico-religious organization dates further back than the Masonic Order, if the following scripture passage is evidence:

"And with Absalom went two hundred men out of Jerusalem, that were called—and they went in their simplicity, and they knew not any thing." 2 Samuel, xv. 11.

Mr. Cummings proposed to postpone the Pacific railroad bill one week from next Tuesday, allowing intermediate time for debate.

Mr. Washburn objected.

Mr. Douglass—The opponents of the bill would accept the proposition as it was fair, and the man who does not accept it is liable to the charge of a factious.

Mr. Douglass—Mr. Dean raised a point of order that

as 12 o'clock was named in the first rule as the time for the meeting of the House and as that hour had arrived the journal should then be read. The Speaker overruled the point on the ground that there had been no adjournment and this was a continuation of the legislative day commenced yesterday he had no authority to adjourn the House.

The chaplain came in as usual to perform his duty, if necessary.

Mr. Banks quoted the order of the House adopted the first day of the session, that twelve o'clock be fixed as the hour at which the House stand adjourned each day until otherwise ordered, the entire House stands adjourned by its own House.

The Speaker overruled the point mainly because the legislative day continues and therefore cannot be a meeting of the body without an adjournment.

Mr. Banks appealed and wanted to revoke a brief explanation to show there is a precedent for this point, but numerous objections were made.

The parliamentary struggle was continued in the House up to five o'clock this evening. Nothing doing but calling yeas and nays on a variety of motions, to kill time.

Those who have opposed it will regret it to the latest day of their lives, while those who have said nothing for or against it, will, in the estimation of the sovereign people, sink below contempt. The Commonwealth newspaper, and the whig convention of Franklin county not long assembled, belong to this class. We call upon them to speak out one way or another, and they failed to do so!—let them have then, what they deserve, for the straightforward, though infamous opposition of such men as Giddings, the editor of the New York Tribune, Lewis D. Campbell & Co., are to say the least of it more many—more courageous.

Few, if any of the important measures ever adopted by Congress, have failed to meet a most determined resistance, and the Democratic party especially has always had to encounter the most virulent opposition when it passed those very laws which have contributed in the highest degree to the greatness and prosperity of the nation. The wisest and most necessary acts are generally the most bitterly assailed, and as on the battle field the post of honor is the post of danger, so on the theatre of National politics, the brightest laurels have been won by those who most unflinchingly encountered the wildest storms of the opposition.

It is reported that the Turks have been defeated at Mezzara.

Paducah.—In Baron Manteufel's speech to the Chambers he stated definitely that Prussia maintains accord with both Austria and the Western powers. The resignation of Charler Buonaparte as minister to London was accepted. He is succeeded by Count Bernstorff, a man thoroughly Russian.

Gaskins.—It is reported that the Gulf of Corinth is guarded by French ships of war and communications stopped between the continent and Peloponnesus.

The whole of southern Thessaly is in arms. It is reported that the Turks have been defeated at Mezzara.

India.—It is confirmed that Dost Mohammed has made an alliance with England.

A revolution is reported at Ava.

Canton is quiet. There was continual skirmishing at Shanghai. Trade was recovering at Amoy.

Liverpool.—Cotton, Hollingshead says that the demand has been less this week than usual, and all classes above middling comparatively scarce and firm. The qualities below middling are in abundant supply, and the market is heavy.

Richarson & Bro. say the latter quality is scarce, and is dearer, but the circulars of the different brokers materially differ.

On the 25th a sharp combat took place before Kafala. Twenty-eight squadrons of Russians with six guns were making reconnoissances of the Turkish line, when the Turks sallied out with two regiments of regulars, some cavalry and some foot. After a fierce fight of two hours they compelled the Russians to retreat with the loss of 300 men.

Admiral Napier divided his fleet into three divisions. The first has gone in the direction of Livonia; the second Riga, and the third to the entrance of the Gulf of Finland, near Svea burg, where the Russian fleet is keeping close.

Several steamers were seen off Odessa on the 21st which gave rise to the report that the city had been attacked by the allied fleets.

The Canada will reach Boston at 10 o'clock this evening.

LONDON, SATURDAY.—The Russians have completely evacuated Krajova, carrying their guns and stores to Wilna.

The occupation of Albania and Huzgorians is determined upon. Operations will be assisted by an Austrian ship.

As "know nothing" and "say nothing" societies are being organized throughout the Union, we would suggest the propriety of starting a "do nothing" society—we think it would be decidedly popular. Ladies will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

IT SHOULD BE UNIVERSALLY KNOWN—for it is strictly true—that indignation is the parent of a large proportion of the fatal diseases. Dysentery, diarrhoea, cholera morbus, liver complaint, and many other diseases, enumerated in the city inspectors weekly catalogue of deaths, are generated by indigestion alone. Think of that! that dyspepsia, think of all who suffer from distorted stomachs and if you are willing to be guided by advice, founded upon experience, resort at once (don't delay day) to Hoffmud's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, which, as an alterative, and curative, and invigorant, stands alone and unapproached. General depot 120 Arch st. We have tried these Bitters, and know that they are excellent for the diseases specified above.—Philadelphia City Item.

WASHINGTON May 12.

House.—The House continued in session all night.

At 3 o'clock this morning, Mr. Dean rose and said, we have been here fifteen consecutive hours and made no progress. I now appeal to the House on both sides to allow the debate to continue all Thursday next and to postpone the special order of the railroad bill one week. This will give an opportunity for full discussion, and is alike fair to both sides.

Objected by Mr. Tweed and others.

At 5 o'clock this morning Mr. Richardson, the leader of the Nebraska bill, stated he was advised to say that the proposition made in the morning to postpone the special order of the Nebraska bill to sometime next week would meet with no opposition from the friends of the measure.

Mr. Campbell, the leader of the opposition, said he had invariably been refused this privilege and most now object to the gentleman's proceeding.

Mr. Hughes asked consent to make a remark, but many objections were interposed. He said he thought that as much as the gentleman from Illinois had made a proposition on one side the other, and was not object to the gentleman's proceeding.

Mr. Hughes merely said he would accept the proposition coming from the other side.

Mr. Hughes merely wished to say something but it was lost in the loud cries of "order."

A motion to adjourn was negative.

Mr. Hughes again asked leave to make a statement which would not consume over two minutes. (Cries of "hear him, hear him.")

Mr. Walsh—I object; no matter who desires to hear the gentleman, I do not want any opposition at all.

Mr. Hughes—I'll hear no objection.

Sp. ak.—The chair heard several very distinct objections.

Mr. Walsh—I repeat my objections for the gentleman's special benefit.

Daylight arrived. The scene already described has been repeated. Members nearly flogged out—some with their heads tied up. The morning newspapers came to the relief of the honorable body, and occasionally baskets of breakfast refreshments were brought into individual members.

A motion to adjourn was negatived by a vote of 63 years, 67 days.

The Cri-Weekly Yeoman,

SPRING.

Once more the cuckoo's call I hear,
I know, in many a glen profound,
The earliest violets of the year
Rise up like water from the ground.

The thorn, I know, once more is white;
And far down many a forest date,
The anemones in dubious light
Are trembling like a bridal veil.

By streams released that singing flow
From craggy shelf through sylvan glades,
The pale narcissus, well I know,
Smiles hour by hour on greener shades.

The honeyed cowslip tuts once more
The golden slopes; with gradual ray
The primrose stars the rock, and o'er
The wood-past strews its milky way.

From ruined huts and holes come forth,
Old men, and look upon the sky!
The Power Divine is on the earth;
Give thanks to God before ye die!

And ye, oh children, worn and weak,
Who care no more with flowers to play,
Lean on the grass your cold thin cheek,
And those slight hands, and whispering, say,

'Stern mother of a race unblest—
In promise kindly, cold in deed;
Take back, O Earth, into the breast,
The children whom thou wilt not feed.'

BEAT TO DEATH.—The Georgia Watchman has following notice of an outrage recently committed in the county of Thomas in that State:

"An inquest was held over the body of a negro man named Burrell, the property of James A. Hopson, of this county, on the 2d inst., by James McDonald, a Justice of the Peace, acting as Coroner. It appears that the negro had been a runaway, and on the 28th ult., Hopson got him home, and inflicted such severe punishment that the negro died from the effects of it. Suspicious reports were circulated through the settlement to the effect that Hopson had killed the negro, which, connected with other circumstances, and Hopson's conduct induced the summoning of a jury, when the body was exhumed, a post mortem examination made, attended by Dr. Peacock, and a verdict rendered that he came to his death by wounds inflicted by his owner, James A. Hopson. We learn that Hopson left on the assembling of the jury of inquest for other parts."

Upon this the Savannah Georgian remarks:

"We confess that we can hardly conceive of a more grievous outrage than here reported. Upon conviction, no punishment known to the law is so severe for the author of a crime of such enormity. The cold-blooded atrocity, the utter absence of all manliness, involved in the whipping of a helpless, unresisting slave until death ensues—what language can adequately characterize an act at once so cruel and cowardly! It behoves the Southern States, as they would save from infamy their character, and from destruction an institution whose overthrow would be their ruin, to prevent the repetition of such an outrage by summary punishment of their perpetrators."

DEATH OF THE HON. RICHARD H. FRENCH.—We copy from the Flag the following notice of the death of this distinguished gentleman, from the pen of his friend Col. H. C. Harris of Covington:

"Died at his residence, in the county of Kenton, on the evening of the 1st of May, the Hon. Richard French, in the sixty-first year of his life. He was a son to one so pure and so highly esteemed as Judge French was. Judge French has for many years filled a large space in the public eye. He served, several years, the people of Clark county, as their representative in the Legislature. He was placed on the Circuit Court bench at an early age—afterwards was elected to Congress, and then a candidate for Governor in 1840, and again elected to Congress for two terms, from the Ninth Congressional District. His health failing him he determined to quit the field of politics, and removed, some four years since to this country; where, among strangers comparatively, he paid the great debt of nature, and, on yesterday, calmly commenced 'that sleep that knows no waking.' Although it was the fortune of the lame-lit deat, to have been the chief and standard bearer of his party in the fierce and fiery conflicts of party warfare in this district, and although slander and detraction equally levelled their javelins with a deadly aim, at almost every political man in the State, yet so pure and spotless was his private life, so mild and unexceptionable was his intercourse with his fellow man—never, never for the first time, was there even the suspicion of reproach turned on him. Every one respected him—all admired on his talents and worth, and such was the general regard for him, that it was impossible to prevent the strongest party ties, from being broken, whenever he was a candidate for public favor. He was an able Judge, and one of the most adroit lawyers of his day; he wielded an influence over juries that was wonderful. He was, for many years, a member of the Baptist church, and to the patriot, he added the character of an humble and sincere Christian."

Judge French was the ward of Col. Richard Coloway, one of the first settlers of Kentucky; his mother was in Boonsboro' when the Indians besieged it. She was the sister of Miss Coloway who was captured by the Indians near the fort, the story of which, is one of the most thrilling which annals of the early settlement of our State affords. He has left behind him a name, which his children should be proud of, and many a tear will be dropped when the intelligence reaches the country that Richard French is no more."

From the Boston daily Times of May 3, 1854.

TIRES AS THEY WERE AND TIRES AS THEY ARE.

We copy the subjoined from the Commonwealth of yesterday:

The Times, in reply to an inquiry after the principles of the Nebraska bill says they are:

"An undying faith in the capacity of the people for self-government, untrammeled, by arbitrary and unconstitutional restrictions from any source whatever; non-intervention by the general government in matters of purely local policy, occurring in the States and Territories; liberty for the people to frame such laws as may best enhance their prosperity; and power for them to erect either a bank or a bake shop, a Native American Lodge or a Roman Catholic Church, a wharf for shipping or a mart for slaves—in fact, to permit the Sovereigns of the Nation to do at home just as they please, so long as they do not contravene the spirit of the great charter of our liberties, the constitution of the United States."

It says they are the principles that stimulated our forefathers to throw off the yoke of Great Britain; but will it point to us that part of the old revolutionary record which shows that our forefathers fought to secure 'a mart for slaves,' or that any portion of their blood was shed to maintain the right of one class of men to buy and sell another?

We did not and do not say that our forefathers fought to secure a 'mart for slaves'—that would have been nonsense, for they already had one amongst them. And for the benefit of our usually keen-sighted contemporaries, when a slave bird is on the wing, we will re-produce from the Boston Gazette and Country Journal (a journal of the times that tried men's souls) a few extracts tending to demonstrate that slavery was not such a dreadful institution, when our forefathers were forging the bolts that struck for American liberty.

From Boston Gazette and Country Journal Jan. 25, 1773—No 929]

ANY PERSON, who has to dispose, a NEGRO WOMAN, that can be well recommended, may hear of a PURCHASER, by applying to Edes & Gill.

TO BE SOLD.—A strong NEGRO MAN about thirty years of age—that is a good house servant. Inquire of Edes & McGill.

Boston, Jan 15, 1773.
Estate of Capt Hopewell Foster—to be sold by Executor—an extraordinary good, strong healthy NEGRO FELLOW, about 21 years of age; also a pair of hand-screws, a few thousand of good dry boards and plank, etc, etc.

Good tallow candles, per box or single pound.

By streams released that singing flow
From craggy shelf through sylvan glades,

The pale narcissus, well I know,

Smiles hour by hour on greener shades.

The honeyed cowslip tuts once more
The golden slopes; with gradual ray
The primrose stars the rock, and o'er
The wood-past strews its milky way.

From ruined huts and holes come forth,

Old men, and look upon the sky!

The Power Divine is on the earth;

Give thanks to God before ye die!

And ye, oh children, worn and weak,

Who care no more with flowers to play,

Lean on the grass your cold thin cheek,

And those slight hands, and whispering, say,

'Stern mother of a race unblest—

In promise kindly, cold in deed;

Take back, O Earth, into the breast,

The children whom thou wilt not feed.'

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pound.

It also contains the report of a meeting in Westford, at which the people declared they are far from being quiet and undisturbed at the late measures of the home government; that they are determined to coincide with the town of Boston, in any measure which may be concluded upon as best, for the removal of the burdens under which we at present labor." Signed by Samuel Gardner, Jonathan Minot, John Abbott, Asaph Fletcher, Nathaniel Boynton.

1781, printed by Samuel Hall, is the following advertisement:

To be sold for four years, a lively NEGRO GIRL, about 20 years old, suitable for town or country. Inquire of the printer.

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